SOME STARTLING FACTS.

A NATURAL ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW-TARIFF REFORMERS

FALSE TO EVERY PLEDGE-TARIFF TAXES ON NECESSARIES OF LIFE INCREASED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 11.—Several instructive lessons the science of Democratic statesmanship may learned from one of the official publications of a Treasury Department—a document which, untunately, is not now, as it formerly was, easily complete the every person who is interested in the It is the monthly summary, which con tains comparative statistics of imports and exorts. The statement to the control of the control o

reformers have been fond of styling two of their cardinal principles—principles which they pledged themselves to embody in legislation as soon as they should have the power to do so. One of these was that the "toiling masses" were to be relieved from the "unjust burden of tariff taxation" under from the "unjust burden of tariff taxation" under which they had so long groaned, which burden was to be shifted to the backs of the rich, who were to be compelled to pay higher tariff taxes on the imported luxuries consumed by them. The other was that, by demolishing the "Chinese wall of Protection," they would give American producers and manufacturers a free outlet and oppor-tunity to subjugate "the markets of the world." from which they had been so long excluded.

Now, to apply the facts as given by the free-trade Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to the first of these principles. In March, 1894, the value of articles of food and live animals imported free of duty amounted in round figures to \$32,000,000; in March, 1895, it amounted to only \$13,000,000, or \$19,-0,000 less. In March, 1894, the free importations f articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., amounted to \$218,000; in March, 1895, it amounted to \$327,000, or an increase of \$119,000. These figures do not seem in increase of \$13,000. These of discrimination in two indicate any great degree of discrimination in two of the tolling masses. Now, to go one step turther. In March, 1894, the total value of dutiable portations of articles of food and live animals nounted in round figures to \$2,000,000; in March, 186, it amounted to \$3,000,000, being an increase of 1,000,000, or more than 300 per cent. Of the \$7,000,000 ncrease, no less than \$6,000,000 consisted of sugar, hich is usually considered a necessary of life by which is assent countries and \$125,000 of live animals brought in to swell the profits of a beef "combine," which has forced that necessary of life to

the highest price known in a quarter of a century.
In March, 1894, the total value of the imports of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., imported subject to duty amounted in round figures to \$5,000. 000; in March, 1895, it amounted to \$8,000,000—an in-crease of \$2,000,000. Of this increase \$1,000,000 was tributed by silk piece goods, velvets, laces, emderies, etc., the duties on all of which were ply reduced by the tariff reformers last year; to consisted of jewelry, the duties on which were ced lb per cent; and so on. The duties on all the articles of luxury which contributed to these lased importations were reduced by the tariff

of the articles of luxury which contributed to these necreased importations were reduced by the tariff eform Congress.

The total value of the importations of March, 1895, the total value of \$6,000,000; for March, 1895, the total was \$9,000,000—an increase of \$3,000,000. It appears from the facts already recited, however, that he recre statement of this total increase does not y any means disclose the real workings of the new ariff in their relation to the first one of the two chief cardinal principles' mentioned.

Now, as to the second one—that which proposed and promised a vast increase in the volume of exorts. In March, 1895, the total value of the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$55,000,000, and of march, 1895, it amounted to \$53,000,000, and of manifactures, \$35,000. In the seven months since the eventual principles of \$600,000 and of manifactures, \$35,000. In the seven months since the new tariff became operative the total imports have mounted in round figures to \$418,000,000 as compared with \$564,000,000 as compared with \$554,000,000 for the orresponding period of the preceding year—an increase of \$54,000,000, and he exports of domestic merchandise have amounted to \$502,000,000 as compared with \$554,000,000 for the orresponding period of the preceding year—a decrease of \$52,000,000.

Two things are clearly disclosed by these figures: Pirst that the dream of the tariff reformers of a neavy flood of importations, which, as an analysis of the March report has conclusively shown, has deed to the burden of the tariff reformers of a neavy flood of importations, which, as an analysis of the March report has conclusively shown, has deed to the burden of the tariff reformers of the total that the narch of the rich; and second that the narch of the army of American producers and nanufacturers to subjugate the markets of the world has not yet begun. The flood of importations has fallen off to an alarming extent, but then it must be remembered that Democratic legisation and administration have diminished

EX-CONGRESSMAN CHEATHAM'S CONTEST. TESTIMONY TAKEN TO ESTABLISH HIS CLAIM TO A SEAT FROM THE HD DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington, May 11 (Special).-In the Hd Congres District of North Carolina ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham has finished taking testimony to establish his claim to the seat awarded to Fred A. Woodard. The Republicans of the district say that a majority of 8,000 or 10,000 votes was cast for Cheatham. They claim this on account of the extraordinary division in the Democratic party which existed in the Hd North Carolina District at the time of the last election. They also say that the People's Party polled the largest vote ever cast in the district. Three classes of fraud are charged by the contestant-the manipulation of the registry through the agency of whom the Democrats sub-stituted their tickets for those of the Republican party, and a false return of the votes actually cast and the charge of double voting. The law an additional ten days in which to answer. The expired on the 26th of last month. Cheatham it is said, has made out as strong a case as was ever brought before a Congressional committee He has employed as his chief counsellor Major John W. Graham.

The voting methods in Cheatham's district were very peculiar. The voter was required to cast his ballot in what is known in North Carolina as a

poll pen. The pen is a dark alley, twenty or thirty feet long, boarded up, so that only one voter can squeeze in at a time. This alley leads in a straight line to the ballot-box, which is placed in an inclosure entirely hidden from view. In one case this place was so dark that a candle had to be kept burning during the whole time the vote was being polied.

Cheatham made a good record in the Lild Congress, and many of the members who served with him hope to see him win his case. Ex-Speaker Reed, Congressman Henderson, of lowa, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, all remember his good work in that Congress. He is still held in high estimation by the Republican leaders, and it is predicted that a strong effort will be made to seat him when his case comes up for action at the next seasion of Congress. He is an intelligent and self-made man, and at one time was the principal of the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. C. He was born in 187 at Granville, N. C., and was elected for the first time to the List Congress—being the only colored member of the lower house who was elected that year.

NOT HIS FIRST COURT-MARTIAL. THE NAVY RECORDS SHOW THAT DR. KERSHNER

WAS TRIED AND SENTENCED IN 1863-THE VERDICT WAS IGNORED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, May 11.—It appears that the present instance is not the first occasion that Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, of the Navy, has been before a court-martial on the charge of having communicated to the press professional information, the publication of which is prohibited by Naval regulations. The musty records of the Navy Department show that Dr. Kershner was accused of similar conduct and tried before a court-martial in June, 1863. At that time he was attached to a vessel engaged in active service on the Atlantic Coast. His ship was one of Admiral Dupont's fleet. The records show that this distinguished officer preferred the charges and convened the court. The charges were that Dr. Kershner had caused to be published in "The Baltimore American" reflections upon the conduct of Admiral Dupont on the occasion of the assault by the Union vessels upon the shore batteries at Charleston. The case was a notable one because of the navelty of the allegations [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ble one because of the novelty of the allegations and the course of the authorities on the sentence.

and the course of the authorities on the sentence.

The court was composed of some of the most famous Naval officers of the time, among others Admiral John Rodgers. It was in session for several days, and finally reached the verdict that Dr. Karshner was guilty. The sentence of the court was that the accused officer be dismissed from the Naval service. Under the law the proceedings of a count involving the diamissal of a commissioned officer have to be approved by the President before being put little execution. The written record in the case was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

cided to set aside the sentence of dismissal, the offence committed was great and must not be repeated. Emphasis was put upon the statement that the sentence of the court seemed to be justified by the evidence. Curlously enough, no reasons were assigned for ignoring the court's verdict. Without argument or explanation it was set aside.

INVENTIONS AND SILVER PRICES. WHAT IMPROVED METHODS OF SEPARATION HAVE

DONE TO CHEAPEN THE COST OF THE METAL. Washington, May II (Special).—Just now, when the Administration is putting forward its agents to preach the Cleveland doctrine of "sound money and safe currency"—whatever it may be—all over the country; when the Hon. Hoke Smith instructs his Georgie "errocker" and the same that important Georgia "cracker" audiences upon these important points; when Controller Eckels holds forth in Detroit, and Secretary Carlisle is preparing to take the stump in Kentucky, in company with the Cuckoo of Cuckoos, Governor McCreary—it may not be amiss perhaps to quote an eminent geologist in Government employ, whose modesty forbids the mention of his name, as to the reasons which prompt him to be a gold monometallist. His reasons, it will be seen, are based entirely upon scientific grounds. He said to-day:

phur or with articles of vulcanized Indiarubber. Almost none of the silver is now produced by any process which was in use before the discovery of America.

In countries whose industry is crude, such as Europe in the Middle Ages and Asia before the commercial treaties of this century, a pound of gold was worth only about ten pounds of silver, because the methods of extracting silver were so costly that a smaller gold price for silver would not have paid expenses. The amalgamation process discovered in Mexico in the sixteenth century opened to exploitation billions of tons of silver ore not tractable by older methods. Most of the silver which has been produced in the Western Cordilleras of North and South America in the last three and a half centuries has been produced by amalgamation, and the effect of this process was to carry down the ratio of silver to gold from the old value to lifteen and a half.

In this century also great advances have been made. Silver is now separated most completely from lead, which is always more or less argentiferous, at an almost insignificant cost, while before the middle of the century only such lead as was very rich in silver that the extraction of this by-product is not profitable. Then too a whole series of leaching processes have been devised which are capable of dealing with rebellious ores formerly the despair of metallurgists, excepting under unusually favorable conditions. Has the present relatively low price of silver nothing to do with the relatively low cost rt which it can be produced? Have the Bessemer and Siemens seel processes anything to do with the fact that steel is now worth about a tenth of what it was before they were invented?

Not only have processes for the extraction of silver been improved, but they are subject to still greater improvement; while it is difficuit to conceive that gold ores (whether sulphuretted or not) can be handled by any process at a considerably lower cost than they are now treated. Hence, if there is any relation between price and co

ACCOUNTS OPEN NEARLY FORTY YEARS. ABSURD TREASURY METHODS BY WHICH GEN-ERAL KAUTZ IS CALLED UPON TO ACCOUNT FOR 100 POUNDS OF BEEF ISSUED

BEFORE THE WAR. Washington, May 11 (Special).-With all the reforms instituted within the last few years having in view the simplifying of administrative business in the departments at Washington, no one as yet seems to have provided for the prompt and final settlements of accounts of disbursing officers. Unwho have had property responsibility or the dis-pensing of public funds can never be really certain that their accounts have been finally passed upon, and that some claim against them and their bondsand that some claim against them and their bonds-men may not crop out years after their papers have been forwarded to the Treasury Department for auditing and adjudication. The constant checking and rechecking bring out emissions and mis-takes made by clerks long since dead, and based upon papers which it is impossible for the officer involved to duplicate or correct.

An instance in point has come up in the case of An instance in point has come up in the case of Brigadier-General Kautz, retired, who was recently informed by the Second Auditor of the Treasury that he was held responsible for 160 pounds of fresh beef issued by him in the year 1858, which did not seem to be satisfactorily taken up upon his papers. This issue was made by General Kautz when a lieutenant in the far Western country, and the Gen-eral is naturally considerably bewildered to know how he can clear himself of the money charge de-manded by the Treasury Department after the lapse of nearly forty years. Whether the apparent discrepancy in his accounts was due to clerical error or not is a question which it seems impossible to determine after this lapse of time. Inasmuch as the beef at that date cost the Government 20 cents a pound, General Kautz, who is now on the retired list, will, unless he can satisfactorily show to the Government that the beef was really issued and not taken up upon the paper by his clerk, be compelled to pay some \$32. He will have, in addition, as does every Army officer, a constant apprehension that until death he is likely at any moment to be called upon to make clear to the Treasury Department an error or omission, which, if it actually existed it was the duty of the accounting officers to have made manifest long years before. The injustice in such cases is apparent, because it is impossible for officers serving on the frontier, either in campaigns or at military posts, to retain duplicate records of all transactions and copies of all correspondence relating to business passing through their hands by which they may be able, while their names remain on the Army register, to correct trifling inaccuracies which may have crept into their accounts. It is due at once to them and to the Government that the final accounting, auditing and discharge from responsibility should be made within a reasonable time after the papers reach the Treasury Department.

AN UNHAPPY SECRETARY. MR. CARLISLE HAS HIS TROUBLES, AND MANY OF THEM.

Washington, May 11 (Special).—Probably the most unhappy Administration Democrat in Washington these days is Secretary Carlisic, and in conversa-tion with confidential friends he does not try to conceal his disappointment and disgust on account of the turn affairs have taken since his party came into power. Every expectation and hope that he cherished when he divorced himself from the Democratic politics of Kentucky, in which his standing and future were secure two years ago, and became a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, have been disappointed. To personal and intimate friends recently he is understood to have declared that if the "free sliver craze" shall continue and obtain control of his party, he will leave it. And yet no Democrat has done more to inoculate his party with the doctrine that he now regards as a heresy than has John d. Carliele.

than has John G. Carlisle.
But he is exceedingly disturbed on account of But he is exceedingly disturbed on account of other things than what he styles the free-silver craze—things that come much nearer home to him. Tariff reform has not yielded the results that he hoped and expected, but, on the contrary, has disorganized the National finances to an extent unknown since Buchanan's Administration, and has caused untold misery among the business and industrial classes whom he desired to benefit and not to oppress.

to oppress.

Whether his management of the National finan-Whether his management of the National finances would have been successful under the most favorable circumstances is a matter that his own friends do not care to discuss, but there is no question in anybody's mind that under existing circumstances it has been a dead failure. Every estimate of revenues and expenditures that he has made since he took office has turned out to be not only incorrect and misleading, but wofully so. Experience taught him some degree of caution, and yet it seems inevitable that his estimate of a deficit of \$20,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year—an estimate submitted to Congress more than two months after the bill of sale became a law—ought to have been at least doubled. With all the pinching of expenditures that will be possible in June to make the best practicable showing at the end of the fiscal year, the deficit will reach at least \$40,000,000. Even then the deficit for the month of July, 1805, must and will exceed that of any month of the current year, and experienced officials of the Treasury realize the fact, if the head of that Department does not. It will then be necessary not only to meet the

June arrears, but also to make an extraordinary expenditure of \$5.23,000 on account of bounties on sugar, the appropriation for which purpose was not made immediately available by the Sundry Civil act for the next fixeal year.

There is another matter that gives the Treasury officials grave uneasiness, and that is the probability off another raid on the gold reserve in October or November. The option of the syndicate on the credit of the United States will expire on October 1, and unless the President can then enter into another secret contract with the syndicate the gold reserve will again be exposed to a raid. What some regard as an indication that preparations are already being made for such a raid is the change that has taken place in the nature of the available cash balance in the Treasury within the last four weeks, as well as in that balance itself. On April & the available cash balance including about \$90,000,000 in gold) is about \$129,000,000. On April & the net total amount of United States notes, currency certificates and Treasury notes of 1800 in the Treasury, all of which might be used for a raid on the gold reserve, was \$78,000,000; now the total is about \$87,000,000, showing a decrease of \$12,000,000.

ONE CASE OF CHICKEN-POX LOCATED. OTHER VALUABLE FEATURES OF SECRETARY MORTON'S REMARKABLE HEALTH STATISTICS.

Washington, May II (Special).-There is hope for washington, alay it topecans this Administration yet. Although it is willing to sit calmly by and see England gobble up control of the Nicaraguan Canai; although it has added \$164,000,000 to the interest-bearing debt of the country; although its new Tariff law has created a deficiency. although its new Tariff law has created a deficiency of over \$51,000,000 in its first eight months—it has some redeeming qualities. Secretary Morton, who has always been a man of ideas, has come to the front with a new proposition promising great things. He has set his department at work investigating the health of the country. The slow-going and antiquated methods of the doctors and health boards and scientists, generally, are too far behind the quated methods of the doctors and neath boards and scientists generally are too far behind the times for his progressive administration. To be sure, the average county agent of the Agricultural Department, who is paid in garden seeds and postage stamps for his services, may be a little deficient in ability to discuss scientifically the cause and progress of disease, but this is more than made up, in the mind of Secretary Morton, by the prompt,

up, in the mind of Secretary Morton, by the prompt, practical methods of his agents.

So he has set them at work all over the country gathering facts and figures relative to the public health. The result of this new departure by the Department of Agriculture is, to say the least, interesting. It shows reports from 1,287 counties, scattered all over the country. Secretary Morton has thoughtfully divided these up according to sec-tions, so as to permit the students of these impor-tant questions to learn what are the most dangerous localities and what the most healthful ones. For instance, he finds that of twenty-five cases of mumps reported, no less than twenty-one are from what he terms the "Western States," one from New-England, one from the Middle States, two from the South, one from the mountain region of the West and none from the Pacific slope. So for the fond and none from the Pacific slope. So for 'he fond mother who is seeking a safe asylum from the mumps, the Pacific Coast seems to be the place. If she is in search of a locality where there will be the least danger from whooping-cough, she would better try the New-England or Middle States, for of the twenty-four cases reported, only one is from New-England and one from the Middle States, while those dreadful Western States have one-half of the total. If she is fleeing from the dread ravages of chicken-nox, she must also avoid the Western

A SMALL BOY'S FAIRY TALE.

THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF LAMP-POST AND WATER-PUMP.

(This little fairy tale, evidently the fruit of an extensive acquaintance with the literature of ogres and enchanted princes, was written by a twelve-year-old boy, a pupil in one of the public schools of this city. It is printed substantially without emendations.-Ed.)

Once upon a time, there lived two girls, whose amp-post was named after her grandmother, and post ventured to go near a warm place, she would suddenly turn into a lamp-post, with its jet burning, and make the place very light, that any person would think it was a fire, and if Water-pump ventured to go near a watery place, she would suddenly turn into a water-pump, with water streaming out of its mouth.

One night, Lamp-post said to Water-pump: think we ought to go out into the wide world, and seek our fortunes." At first Water-pump would not consent, but her sister urged her, until she con sented. So they took their bonnets, and started for the forests, because, if they wanted to get out into the wide world, they must pass a great many for-

stars shone brightly above their heads. When they were about to enter the second forest, they heard a terrible roar. They started back in alarm; but they were too late. An ogre, fully forty feet high, came along and snatched them up in his arms. He then gave a low whistle. In a second the ogre's son, who was tweive feet high, made his appearance, and bawled out: "What do you want? Are you got any game?" The ogre then replied in a voice that sounded like thunder: "Yes, my son; I want you to carry home these two girls, and teil my servants that I will be home in an hour." He then gave the two girls to his son, who put them in a bag which he carried under his arm, and carried them to the ogre's castle. He then gave the bag to the servants, and said: "Your master will be home in an hour." The servants took the bag and hung it up on a hook.

few minutes he asked for the two children. In a second the servants .eturned with the children and gave them to the ogre The ogre took the children and threw Water-pump on the floor, and, taking Lamp-post in his arms, he said: "I am gochildren and threw water-pump on the hoor, also, taking Lamp-post in his arms, he said: "I am going to burn you." At this she only laughed, for she knew that no one could burn her.

He then carried her to a room where a fire was burning. But when he reached the place where the fire was burning he felt something heavy on his arm. He was about to strike the girl, when he saw that instead of a girl he was carrying a lamp-post. He started to run, but he was too late, for the lamp-post tumbled over and struck him on the head, so that he fell down senseless. The noise that the lamp-post made in tumbling over brought to the scene the opre's son and servants. When they saw that he had fainted one of them ran for some water. When he returned he spilled the water on the ogre's head.

When the ogre recovered his senses he said: "I am dying, but before I die I want you to throw the lamp-post into the street and drown the other girl." So the servants took the lamp-post and threw It into the street. They then returned to the room where Water-pump was lying, for she was sunned by the knock. They picked her up And said: "The ogre has ordered us to drown you." At this she orly laughed, for she knew that no one could drown her.

About a quarter of a mile from the ogre's castle

orly laughed, for she knew that no one could drown her.

About a quarter of a mile from the ogre's castle there was a muddy, called the Ogre's Creek. To this creek they carried Water-pump. But as they neared it, they felt something heavy, and saw that it was raining. They did not know which way to run, so they all were drowned. In a sudden the Ggre's castle fell to pleces, From the midst of the ruins came two manly youths.

When the lamp-post was thrown into the street it suddenly turned into a girl. When she saw that near her was a water-pump, she ran to it, and carried it to a dry place, where it suddenly turned into a girl. Who do you think these two girls were? They were Lamp-post and Water-pump. They kissed each other about a hundred times.

When the two brothers met the two sisters, they said: "The ogre has kept us captives for two weeks. We are two princes. Now we want to marry you two sisters." So they married each other and lived to an old age.

An injustice was done in a recent article in The Pribune to Edward C. Faitoute, a hardware merchant in Broad-st., Newark. The article related to a high-board fence which the former wife of Frederick B. Faltoute had erected between her home and that of her ex-husband, which adjoins it. to a high-board fence which the former wife of Frederick B. Faitoute had erected between her home and that of her ex-husband, which adjoins it. F. B. Faitoute had married again when his wife secured a divorce from him. Through an unfortunate mistake, the reporter wrote of Frederick B. Faitoute as a hardware merchant in Broad-st. In point of fact, he is a coal dealer at Orange and First siz., Newark, and it is his brother, Edward C. Faitoute, who is the hardware merchant in Broad-st. Edward C. Faitoute has no connection with the marrial experiences of his brother, and there is no justification for confusing him with the divorced husband.

be a great affair. The standing committees appointed are getting into shape, and the progress of arrangements will be steady from now on.

The Track and Race Committee, which has the most important work on its hands, had a well-attended meeting at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Frider, state and although the standard stan chiefly for the purpose of organization, many es-sential details were attended to. Chairman Fred sential details were attended to Chairman Fred Burns presided and the others present were Willis B. Troy, H. L. Powell, James T. McElhinney, Rob-ert W. Dyo, E. Elibach, Edward H. Walker, L. P. Coleman, D. B. Van Vieck, C. F. Benedict and

Coleman, D. B. Van Vieck, C. F. Benedict and William T. Stevenson. The complete list of contests as determined by the committee is as follows:

Class A—One-mile novice, scratch; one-mile handicap; one-mile State championship, scratch; thresmile State championship, scratch; five-mile championship of the metropolitan district for "The American Wheelman" cup, race open only to members of clubs within twenty-five miles of "The American Wheelman" office.

Class B—One-mile scratch, paced; one-mile handicap; ten-mile scratch, paced.

The entry fees will be it for a single contest and 50 cents for each additional race entered by the same rider. Competitors must send the entry fees with

rider. Competitors must send the entry fees with their application to Fred W. Burns, Room 80, Times Building. The races will be started at 3 p. m. sharp on June 15 unless the number of entries makes it necessary to have the trial heats earlier, in which case due notice will be given to compet

to the new track, as already it is known that all the fast men intend to compete in it. Work on the track is now going rapidly forward, and there is every reason to believe that it will be finished some time before the date appointed. It is probable that Chair-man George D. Gideon, of the Racing Board, will

man George D. Gideon, of the Racing Board, win be invited to be referee.

The Transportation Committee has arranged with all trunk lines running into New-York to carry L.

A. W. members to and from the city during the bers of the league will pay the full fare coming to a certificate which, after it has been countersigned in Brookiyn by Chairman George C. Pennell, of the Transportation Committee, will entitle the holder to purchase a return ticket at one-third the regulation

provides for a general reception in some large hall in the morning of Friday, June 14; a run in the afternoon and a theatre party Friday night. Saturday morning there will be another run, and in the after-noon comes the great parade down the Coney Island cycle path, and then the races. Saturday night there will be a reception and ball at the beach, to which members of the league will be admitted free upon showing their tickets. There will be various other privileges accorded to properly accredited league members during the two days, and membership

members during the two days, and membership tickets are going to be valuable.

The Press Committee, consisting of L. S. Harrison, chairman; Michael Furst, W. J. Masterson, Arthur N. Jervis, W. H. Roberts, J. E. Beach, Fred Allart, J. Addison Robb, Herbert Rudd, Frank Benson, H. J. Rippel, James Thomson, H. M. Valentine, George E. Stackhouse, J. Armstrong Nelson and Clemens Weiss, met and divided the work to be done so that each of the several other committees will have one or two members of the Press Committee attending its meetings. tee attending its meetings.

The assignments were as follows: Executive Committee, I., S. Harrison; Reception and Entertain-ment, Michael Furst and James Thomson; Programme and Invitation, Frank Benson and W. H. Roberts; Track and Races, Arthur N. Jervis and George E. Stackhouse; Prizes, Henry M. Valen-tine and J. Addison Robb; Tours and Runs, Clemens Weiss and J. E. Beach; Transportation, Fred Allart and H. J. Rippel.

Captain Curran and eighteen members of the Tiffany Wheelmen took a moonlight ride to Coney Island on Friday, it being the first of the season. The squad started from the fountain in Bedford-Prospect Park to Shaughnessy's, where a hour's stop was made. Continuing down the Cycle Path, Coney Island was reached about 10 o'clock, just as the moon was rising. At 11 o'clock the just as the moon was rising. At 11 o'clock the party started on the return trip, and reached the ferry in good time. The roads in Prospect Park and down the Cycle Path were in excellent condition, but Bedford-ave, is a disgrace to Brooklyn. The surface of the asphalt is a succession of holes and ridges, and makes riding on it decidedly unpleasant, especially at night. Messrs. Hyde and Peterson were the pacemakers. Among those who took part in the ride were Captain Curran, Peterson, Hyde, White, Hutchison, Bostwick, Gaskell, Montayne, MacDougall, Breitstein, Turgeon, Nelson and Stypes.

John S. Johnson and T. W. Eck, his manager, called at "The American Wheelman" office yesterday and said that nothing had been done relative to the Johrson suspension case by Chairman Gideon. They came direct from Philadelphia, where they had an interview with Chairman Gideon, when Johnson's answer to the Racing Board's charges was made. The answer was immediately sent to all the members of the Hacing Board, with the request that they give their vote by mail in the matter, and it is expected that a decision will be reached the latter part of this week. Eck feels confident that Johnson will be cleared, as he says the only charge made against him was that he demanded \$100 to appear at the Baltimore race last year. This, he says, is untrue and offers as a reason for Johnson's not appearing, that he had engagements elsewhere. Johnson is looking in excellent condition, and is training at the Kirk track in Syracuse, and he does not seem to fear any fatal results from the Racing Board. He will do some training on the new Toronto track, which is one of the first board tracks to be built in this section.

The Quill Club Wheelmen have secured excellent quarters in "The World" Building, which will be handsomely fitted up. This club has received applications for membership from some of the most prominent bicycle writers in America, and the president received a communication yesterday from Cincinnati, where it is proposed to establish a branch of the New-York Club. At the next meeting of the club, which will be held Friday afternoon, the rooms will be dedicated.

Private Sulzer, Company N. 9th Regiment, has been authorized to form a bicycle corps, and Sulzer has shown considerable enthusiasm in his work. It is expected that the bicycle corps will number over one hundred.

The Long Island Century Association has arranged to hold its annual century run on June 8. The committee in charge of the run will be Alexander Schwalbach, Clemens Weiss and Henry J. Valentine. The pacemakers will be Valentine, Carl von Lengerke and Weiss.

Paris, May 11.-An international bicycle road race from Paris to Bordeaux was begun to-day. Eighty-four contestants are entered. Of this number twenty are foreigners. Lucas, the English wheelman, who about a year ago finished second in a race from Bordeaux to Paris, covering the distance in 25 hours, 43 minutes and 11 seconds, is the favorite in the present contest.

For other cycling news see Page 23.

AN UMBRELLA IN FLAMES.

It was just an incident, but amusing to those who saw it. Two men who had dined in a Fulton-st.

umbrella was on fire. It had been smouldering for some minutes, and the man unconsciously waving it in the damp air had been a beacon for half a block. To the man who was carrying the smouldering pyramid of silk the announcement of the small colored boy was electrical, and in a moment the umbrella found a temporary tomb in the gutter. Later the darky received a present of an umbrella with two large holes in it, but he was happy with his unexpected find neverthless.

A GUILD OF BOOKSELLERS.

WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

MANY WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHERS ARE INTER-ESTED IN THE LEAGUE-ITS OFFICERS

In the days when the "Old Corner Bookstore" of In the days when the "Old Corner Bookstore was in its glory, the trade of the bookseller was looked upon as a profession. His shop was a meeting place for the refined and cultured of the community. The bookseller knew each author and his work, his whole attention was devoted to books, he was a master of his business.

At the present time bookselling is simply the deal ing in so much merchandise. Often the salesman knows nothing of the book he seils except its title, cost of manufacture and selling price. As a leading



cently remarked, "The book business is sadly changed; now any one can write a book, but it takes a mighty good salesman to sell it."

To remedy some of the evils that have threat-ened the booksellers, the Booksellers' League has been formed in this city. It was in a measure the outgrowth of the Booksellers and Stationers' Protective Association. Through the efforts of Charles A. Burkhardt, of E. P. Dutton & Co., and J. F. Vogelius, of Henry Holt & Co., the league was formally organized in February. At the first meeting 125 names were enrolled, representing the leading booksellers and publishers of this city. The second meeting was held in the rooms of Henry



CHARLES A. BURKHARDT.

Holt & Co., at which time the following officers were elected: J. N. Wing, with Charles Scribner's Sons, president; Charles E. Butler, with Brentano's, first vice-president; C. E. Speirs, with D. Van Nostrand Company, second vice-president; Charles

the Baker & Taylor Company, treasurer.

The object and aim of the Booksellers' League are "the cultivation of fraternal relations among the members and furthering the interests of their Mr. and Mrs. John Mr respective callings in such a manner as the league may from time to time decide." The league is National in its scope, and progress is rapidly being made toward the establishment of auxiliary leagues in the large cities of the United States. A feature of the league which has gained the support of the

topics.

This system of education must in time bring about a spirit of trade pride. The league may even lend active co-operation in preparing and issu-



ing bibliographical works of interest and value. These would not only appeal to the booksellers of this country, but to all interested in American books.

this country, but to all interested in American books.

As soon as practicable permanent quarters will be secured, in which the publishers and bookseliers may meet to discuss their wares, and which will have a library to which will be added new books as they are issued. A register of members seeking employment would also be kept. This, will be an advantage to the employer, as he may thus secure competent clerks.

Among the publishers who are interested in the welfare of the league are Edmund Routledge, Arthur Scribner, Andrew J. C. Foye, Henry Holt, Charles J. Longmans, George Haven Putnam, Charles A. Clapp and William Appleton.

The Board of Managers includes J. B. Brigham, Charles A. Burkhardt, C. E. Butler, J. W. Corrigan, John A. Holden, Wilbur B. Ketcham, Robert Morris, C. E. Speirs, F. Bruce, J. B. Carrington, M. A. Dominick, H. M. Reed, C. E. Savage, W. R. Spinney, E. F. Treat, J. F. Vogelius, John Briggs, Charles T. Dillingham, A. Growoll, W. W. Howe, W. J. Kelly, D. Pritchard, J. T. Ryan and O. L. Wheelock.

The league in this city now has 350 members.

ARE THE KAPIRS MACEDONIANS! From The London World.

Are the kappen and the few remaining lands of mystery has been made by the recent visit to the Afghan Houndary Commission of two Kafirs from the country of the Sla-poeh. This singular people, inhabiting the wild mountain tracts between Cashmere and Cabul, cannot be confidently traced to any exact origin. The name "Kafir," given by their Moslem neighbors, only indicates that they are not Mahometans; their other generic appellation, "Sla-posh," has reference to their clothing. Their actual origin and race-character remain unknown. Their total number is vaguely estimated at 20,000, broken up into independent and often antagonistic tribes or clans. Fair and blue-eyed, using chairs, drinking wine and saluting by shaking hands, they are fond of dancing and refresh themselves with home-brewed wine. Here are some of the elements, surely, of European civilization in this forgotten corner of the East; and it is to be added that the Kafirs use a language in which both roots and inflections have often reminded inquirers of Greek. On such grounds a theory has been advanced that they may be descended from Macedonian stragglers left behind in the march of Alexander the Great from Babylen to the banks of the Sutiej. What is certain is that they have for ages defended the passes to their little Switzerland with rude weapons but indomitable resolution. The country is about equal in size to the contain a quantity of high and bold alpine scenery.

THE OLD PAMILIAR TONES. From The Chicago Times-Heraid.

"Bo-your landlady is having the whole house redecorated! What tones predominate?"

Boarder-Oh, just the same as before-sometimes.

Pharwheest old plane and then the cornet and

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS

THE SUMMER EXODUS FAIRLY BEGUN.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS BY NO MEANS EMPTS-SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO SAILED AWAY AND SOME WHO CAME

PNTO PORT.

The tide of passengers from this port Eastward began to flow yesterday. Those that left on the steamships La Normandie and Umbria were noted in yesterday's Tribune. The steamship Obdam, et the Netherlands-American Line, bound for Rotterdam, had among her passengers Miss Minnie Aram, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bueno Bibaz, Miss Betsy Bueno Bibaz, Miss Julie Bueno Bibaz, E. F. W. Croese, N. Danneman, John Heckler, Miss N. Lawrence, Dr. Hugo J. Loebinger, Miss Isabel McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Murray, Miss Mabel Murray, Mrs. C. C. Nott, Mr. and Mrs. George Nuss. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. van de Pavert, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Perry, Miss Florence Pond, the Rev. Joseph F. Princen, the Rev. G. E. Purucker, Mrs. G. S. Sanford, Charles Strassman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swendsen, Miss Annie Swendsen, Miss Eina Swendsen, Miss Annie Swendsen, Miss Bertha Schwickard, Miss Emmie Swendsen, Miss Bertha Schwickard, Miss Mary Warren Taylor, P. G. Topper, Mr. and Mrs. P. Welsel, Miss Flora Welsel, Miss Collette Barchet, Mrs. F. Bauer, Miss F. Bauer, Miss Mathilde Both, M. Cohen, Miss C. V. Cousack, A. Gerbel, Mrs. A. Hornberger, C. W. Loeber, Emil Ohl, Miss Gretchen Weisel, S. C. Poland, S. Reinach, Jacques Ricarde, A. Rogenraad, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, Miss Babette Sarber, Julius Staegeman, Judge L. C. Nott, Miss B. Hauser, Miss Maude Sanford, American Line steamship Persia

Anna Strauss, Miss Mary Strauss, John Wilse and H. Zyp.

The Hamburg American Line steamship Persia carried on her trip to Hamburg the following: Mrs. Josephine Brambach, Miss Sophie Diedel, Mrs. F. Eibers, Miss Grete Elbers, Ernst Feldmann, Miss Feldmann, Frederick Gebien, R. Gelifuss, Mrs. A. Guldenast, Miss Margaret Guldenast, A. Gettelmann, Mrs. M. Goldzieter, Miss M. A. Hoffman, Charles Gustavus Hoffman, Mrs. Marie Krauss, Mrs. R. Klahn, Mrs. Louis Lienau, Miss Gretchen Lienau, Miss Renatta Muller, Mrs. Robert Rumler, Mrs. R. Klahn, Mrs. Louis Lienau, Miss Gretchen Lienau, Miss Renatta Muller, Mrs. Robert Rumler, J. J. Seligsohn, Mrs. Seligsohn, Mrs. George Schomburg, Miss Lisbeth Schlerstaedt, W. H. Swenson, Minthorne Tompkins, F. Bianchi Tompkins, C. L. Walther, Mrs. Walther, Mrs. John Walther, Miss Nellie Walther, John G. Walther, Mrs. Oscar E. A. Wiessner and Miss Edith Wiessner.

The incoming steamships, however, brought a goodly number of passengers to take the places of those who sailed away. On board the French line steamship La Touraine were Mr. and Mrs. Coe

steamship La Touraine were Mr. and Mrs. Coe Adams, G. A. Bannantine, Mrs. A. R. Bringhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Blancy, Dr. and Mrs. Barbarosa, Miss May Blondin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Miss Bacon, F. L. Champlain, Mr. and

A GOOD PRECEDENT TO AVOID HERE.

A GOOD PRECEDENT TO AVOID HERE.

A section of judicial law comes from the court of last resort of Illinois which would make the average New-Yorker shiver to contemplate, or at least it would make him shiver to think of governing his own actions in conformity with this decision. It seems that there is a farmer out there by the name of Headon, who has the habit of sometimes taking a glass of whiskey, and topping it off with a little beer. He indulged in this somewhat incongruous mixture of drinks one day while visiting the town of Jacksonville. Then he met some friends and began talking politics somewhat loudly. A policeman came along with whom the farmer was well acquainted, and remonstrated mildly about the

began talking politics somewhat loudly. A policeman came along with whom the farmer was well acquainted, and remonstrated mildly about the noise which was being made.

Mr. Headon, the opinion of the court says, pushed the policeman in the side in a friendly manner, and on being told by the policeman that he would have to arrest him the farmer replied with some warmth to do so if he wanted to. The policeman did want to, and made the arrest. Mr. Headon was convicted of disorderly conduct before the magistrate, and he appealed from the decision. His case was taken to the court of last resort, and is reported in the official reports in the forty-eighth volume of the Illinois Appeal Reports, on page 60, under the title of Jacksonville vs. Headon. The of-cial syllabus of the decision, as found in the head note of the base, says:

"A farmer who has resided in the county over fifty years is not guilty of disorderly conduct in taking one glass of whiskey and two glasses of beer, talking politics somewhat loudly, and pushing in the side in a friendly manner a policeman with whom he is on friendly terms, and, on being told by the policeman that he will have to arrest him, telling him with some warmth of manner to do so if he wants to."

This may be all right in Jacksonville, but possibly the judges of the court who made this decision would not eare to try the efficacy of their own law on the policemen of Chicago. Certainiy it would be a brave New-Yorker who, after taking this decoction, would have the courage to stand on Broadway, talk politics somewhat loudly, and push in the side in a friendly manner a policeman who happened to object to the noise. The mere thought of such an act would bring visions of the resounding crack of the locust club, and the actual attempt to do it would probably bring visions of a more vivid and more painful nature.

Although it is the law for the whole State of Illinois, it is not very probable that many citizens of the Windy City will be likely to attempt to enforce the law in Chicago. In sp

Pears'

Can I afford to use it?

Yes; you can't afford not to; but that is not the reason for using it.